SATURDAY, *December* 9, 1780. THE NUMBER 283

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

All persons may be supplied with this Paper, *and have* Advertisements *inserted, on as reasonable terms as the times will admit*

CONSTANTINOPLE, *June* 25.

ACCORDING to advices from Bombay, dated March 15, and received here the 8th inſtant, the Engliſh Eaſt India company's army, under the command of General Goddard, had taken every place to the Northward of Surat, and to the Southward of Amodab, The capital of Gazzerat, which was likewiſe taken by ſtorm the 15th of February, with the loſs of about 100 killed and wounded. General Goddard was on his return to the ſouthward, and was within a few miles of the Mahratta armies, the Generals of which were making propoſals of peace, and, as a preliminary, had delivered up two Engliſh gentlemen who had been in their hands ſeveral

Sir Edward Hughes was arrived with his ſquadron at Madraſs, and all the Eaſt India fleet, which ſailed from England in March and May, 1770, were likewiſe arrived in different ports in India, not a ſhip being miſſing.

UTRECHT (Holland) *Auguſt* 10. A report is ſpread, that le Comte Ducheffaut, who is now at anchor in Breſt harbour is to repair to America with the ſeven or eight ſhips that are under his command, to make, in concert with the other general officers of the Allies, a deciſive ſtroke in favour of the Americans, and thus repair the loſs they have ſuſtained in the taking of Charleſtown.

Letters from Breſt adviſe, that the Comte Du Chaffault was in readineſs to ſail with his fleet, the moment the Britiſh ſquadron withdraws.

HAGUE, *Auguſt* 2: It is aſſured that the States General will treat as principal commiſſaries at the treaty of armed neutrality, with the three Northern powers. It is alſo ſaid that their High Mightineſſes have ſent further inſtructions on that important buſineſs, to their miniſters plenipotentiaries, who continue with the utmoſt ſpeed their journey to Petersburgh. We talk already here about the conditions of that negotiation, though without any certainty, as that affair is kept very ſecret, until it is brought to a concluſion.

AMSTERDAM. *Auguſt* 10. We have juſt received the news, that the Ruſſian fleet, conſiſting of thirteen ſhips of the line and frigates, caſt anchor yeſterday before the port of the Texel; but as they are not come in, we cannot get their names.

LONDON, *Aug.* 19.

ORDERS have been tranſmitted from the Admiralty to Admiral Drake, who commands in the Downs, to render the Ruſſian Admiral every aſſiſtance he may ſtand in deed of.

The Dutch have been ſo much on their guard ſince the ſpirited conduct of government, in reſpect to naval ſtores, that not a ſhip has left the Texel ſince that time with any warlike commodity for our enemies.

The ſovereignty of Holland was eſtabliſhed through the aſſiſtance of England; and though the Dutch have been reſcued from Spaniſh ſlavery by the valour and treaſure of Engliſhmen, yet they have refuſed to give us the ſuccour ſtipulated by a ſolemn treaty; nay, they have ſent plenipotentiaries to Petersburgh, to treat upon a confederacy with Ruſſi, in the infamous plan of an armed neutrality.

The Empreſs Queen owes to us the thrones on which ſhe ſits: Attacked in Auſtria, Ruſſia, Bohemia, Sileſia, nay almoſt every where by France, Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and ſeveral Princes of the Empire, ſhe was ſupported by George II. who united his ſtandard with the German Eagle, fought all her battles, and did not deſiſt till he ſaw her acknowledged the ſole heir of her father the Emperour Charles the VIth. Her Majeſty, however, has ſince cloſely united herſelf with the enemies of her houſe: She has given her daughter to France, confederated with Ruſſia, and left her benefactreſs, England, open to every attack.—

Charles King of Spain, when only Prince Don Carlos, felt the force of our friendſhip; we ſent a ſquadron of men of war to carry him and 6000 Spaniſh troops to Italy, to enable him to take poſſeſſion of the grand dutchy of Tuſcany, during the life-time of the laſt grand duke of the houſe of Medicis. And now, without provocation, this ſelf ſame Don Carlos is making every effort, ſtraining every nerve, to deſtroy that very navy which procured him a ſovereignty in Italy, when, being only a ſecond ſon, he was not likely to inherit any thing more from his father than an eſtabliſhment for the ſupport of his houſehold.

Ruſſia, in the late war ſhe had to ſuſtain againſt the Sultan, experienced every mark of the moſt ſincere attachment from Britain. We gave her officers to navigate her ſhips, and Admirals to command her fleets; we opened our ports to receive her ſquadron, and afforded every material neceſſary to their men of war, while we ſupplied them with every thing that they wanted for their crews; and this at a time when either France or Spain either had their ports totally ſhut againſt the Ruſſian ſhips, or received them with a ſullen countenance in the moments of a ſtorm. This very Ruſſia has been the firſt to ſet on foot a plan for an armed neutrality, calculated entirely for the aſſiſtance of France and Spain, and the deſtruction of Great Britain.—

Sweden too joins in the confederacy, forgetful of the ſquadron we ſent to her aſſiſtance in the firſt year of her Twelfth Charles's reign, when ſhe was ready to fall under the combined power of Denmark, Poland, and Pruſſia. Our ſquadrons ſoon made the Danes renounce all hopes of taking Stockholm, and ſoon brought their ſovereign to ſue to Charles for peace.

Such have been the ſervices of Britain to all theſe powers! Such their return! Is England fated for ever only to be connected with ingrates?

POUGHKEEPSIE, *October* 30.

HIS Excellency our governour is returned here from Tryon county. We are informed, that after the repulſe of the enemy, by the militia and levies, under Brigadier General Van Renſelaer, at Fox's mill, Sir John Johnſon, Brandt and Butler, with the Indians, ſeparating from the main body of the troops, fled to the woods, croſſing the country to the Oneida. Our troops purſued the main body of the enemy up the Mohawk river, ſo cloſely as to prevent their committing any further devaſtation. At Fort Herkemer they left the river, and ſtruck acroſs the country towards Oneida. The purſuit was continued by the militia and levies, headed by his Excellency the governour, till within about fifteen miles of that place, when their proviſion being entirely exhauſted, many of them having been near two days without any, and no proſpect of the ſupplies which were to follow them, on ſo rapid a march, arriving in time, they were obliged to return; or, in all probability, the whole party would have fallen into our hands.

The force immediately under the command of Sir John, amounted to 750 picked men, from the 10th [illegible]

regiment, Hessian Yagers, Sir John's regiment, Butler's rangers, and Brandt's corps of Indians and tories.

The enemy had with them two brass mortars for four and three quarter inch shells, and one brass three pounder. The former they concealed on their route, the latter, with all their ammunition, fell into our hands a the action at Fox's mills. Nearly all the prisoners, and all the negroes, cattle, and other plunder, which they had collected, were also recovered. In the pursuit we have taken about forty of the enemy prisoners, with Sir John's servant and baggage. Our principal loss is Colonel Brown, and about 37 of his party. He was stationed at Fort Plank, and on the enemy's approach, was induced, by false intelligence of their strength and position, to attack them, and was led into the midst and received the fire of their main body before he discovered them. The party of the enemy which appeared at Ball's town, consisted of between 150 and 200 men, led by John Munro, Esquire.

BALTIMORE, *Nov.* 28.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatius, dated October 30, 1780.

"The convoy which sailed with the ship Defence, Captain Weeks, are all arived but two and himself. Two of these vessels are, a sloop and a schooner, the latter commanded by Capt. Dalfield, both from Baltimore. The schooner foundered at sea; the people were taken up and brought in here by Capt. Woolsey. It is hoped Capt. Weeks has got to St. Croix. The schooner Polly and Rebecca, belonging here from Holland, was lately taken by the Stag of Liverpool, and carried to St. Kitt's."

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 9.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatius, October 28, 1780.

ON the 11th instant, in the evening, at this place, the sky looked very wild, but it being past what is generally called Hurricane months, the people here were under no apprehensions of what afterwards happened. Next morning, about six o'clock, it looked tolerably well; but about two hours after there was a most surprising swell, which continued to increase to an amazing degree till the 21st, in which time there were frequently very heavy gusts of wind, and sometimes it was almost calm, which, however, did not decrease the swell. Scarcely a house on the lower side the street but has suffered more or less; some are totally destroyed, and most of the back buildings have suffered. [illegible] walls from five to eighteen feet thick, [illegible] barrier against the sea, are nearly all gone [illegible] would surprise you to see the great quantities [illegible] that have been thrown up. Near one [illegible] fifty sail of vessels were laying in the road when the storm commenced, who all put to sea, but those that were run on shore. Several have not been heard of since; others have been captured; and several returned dismasted and otherwise damaged—one was overset in the road, and lost all her people but seven. The quantity of merchandise and other property lost is immense! Great quantities of tobacco, sugars, provisions, and dry goods, have been damaged, and a vast deal totally lost. Goods of every kind which were then damaged are daily selling here by auction. Grenada, St. Vincent's, Martinico, and Guadaloupe, have severely felt the effects of the storm. St. Kitt's has suffered much in their shipping. It was very severe at St. Lucia, but I can't learn that the shipping have suffered any great deal. Antigua has suffered nothing worth mentioning. We have no authentic accounts from Barbadoes, but there has been a report that it has [illegible] very considerable damage.—I am informed that in the English islands, to Windward, they are in great expectation of a war with Holland. The Brit[illegible] have now in St. Kitt's, which they have lately captured (under various pretences) vessels of four nations, viz. French, Spanish, Dutch, and Danish. Not long since, a vessel from C[illegible] touched at Guadaloupe, to deliver part of her cargo [illegible] she was obliged to put to sea, and [illegible] safely moored at St. Kitt's."

Extract of another letter from St. Eustatius, dated the same Day.

"We have the most dismal accounts from all the Windward islands, of the dreadful effects of the late bad weather, which commenced the twelfth instant, and continued nine days.—We learn this morning, that fifteen hundred people have perished in the ruins at Barbadoes; some accounts make the number three thousand five hundred."

Extract of a letter from St Eustatius, October 30, 1780.

"As your friend Mr. ——— will not have time to write you all the melancholy news, in consequence of the late dreadful hurricane, I will give you a short sketch, beginning to Windward. At Barbadoes the greater part of the town blown down, upwards of 3000 people perished; not one vessel saved, except some that got to sea; a great part of the island washed away. In Grenada much damage done to the estates—not one vessel saved, except some that got out. At St. Vincent's, a transport, with 300 French soldiers, lost, two men only saved; a French frigate of 36 guns, and 340 men, also lost, one man only saved. At Martinico, every vessel at Pierr's drove to sea and on shore; some of them have got in here, some are taken, and others have gone to the shades. From St Lucia no news. At St. Pierre's, Martinico, there were upwards of 100 sail, 40 of which arrived from France, the day before the gale, with flores for the King.—At Domica much damage done to the estates; the houses near the water mostly ruined. I have heard nothing from Guadaloupe or Antigua, but I suppose they have had neighbours fare. At Nevis, no vessel saved; they sustained much damage. At St. Christopher's, 26 vessels and cargoes lost, with the greater part of their crews; some of the ships were ready to sail for Europe. At this island seven vessels ashore; those that had men on board lost them in the surf, or by being cut to pieces with the wrecks; many vessels were driven to sea; some were lost on St. Croix; some got in there; and many I believe to the bottom. The Dutch Admiral was forced to sea, and hath since been seen dismasted. It was the highest sea I ever saw."

DEATHS. Mrs. SUKEY RICHESON, spouse of Col. Hoyt Richeson, of King William.

Col. ALLEN COCKE, of Surry county.

Williamsburg, December 4, 1780.

ALL persons that have any demands against the late Quarter-Master-General's department, are hereby requested to bring in their claims as soon as possible, particularly at the posts where the debts were contracted, in order that justice may be done the creditors, and to bring our late transactions to as speedy a conclusion as possible.—My late assistants will be very particular in closing their accounts and giving certificates for sums due, notifying the nature of the debts, and when contracted.

WILLIAM FINNIE, Late D. Q. G.

For SALE,

A VERY able handy young NEGRO FELLOW, *Virginia* born. He has been used both to wait in the house and attend the stable, and is a very tolerable cook. Inquire of Mr. *William Cary*, merchant, in *York* town, for farther particulars.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by *J. Clarkson* and *A. Davis*.